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Our books have always been open to advertisers.

JUDGE VAN FLEET'S ACTION

Recently Federal Judge William C. Van Fleet, temporarily sitting in New York, sentenced some members of a building combination to jail for violating the Sherman anti-trust law. For the first time business men, capable of paying heavy fines, are being sent to jail instead of being assessed the usual fine and allowed to continue their illegitimate business. The judge has established a new precedent; he has set an example and he has given a moral victory to which less sturdy judges feared to establish the Sherman Act.

Housing conditions throughout the country are not as good as they might be. It is impossible for the average man who earns an average living to get a "home" without paying an exorbitant price for it. Rents are not low. And all due to the many combinations that control the selling and manufacture of building materials. As soon as more members of these combinations are brought to justice and sentenced to jail the sooner will matters be cleared up. The average violator of the anti-trust law can afford to pay a big fine. All he need do is raise the price on the goods he is selling. The consumer is the victim. He gets it coming and going.

The prosperity of the masses makes for the prosperity and welfare of the nation. Trusts and combinations are not necessary for the welfare of the nation; on the contrary, they are harmful and should therefore be abolished. Judge Van Fleet has set an example. It is to be hoped that his contemporaries and those who follow will see the wisdom of his action and follow in his footsteps. A prison sentence is not a cheerful outlook, and if the outlook can be made still less cheerful by the assurance that money will not bring relief, many of these illegitimate businesses will feel a slight tremor in their spine, and may even cave in.

Justice should be administered. This time it is on the side of the mass of humanity who seek homes. The nation owes it to them and to itself that judges do their utmost to give full justice to the violators of the law.

There bids fair to be another such exodus as that in the search of gold in '49. A fisherman in a Michigan town admits that he knows of a great cove of 60-year-old whisky buried in a lake bottom near there.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Investigations concerning anything so vague as the standard of living are very hard to make but the National Conference Board has been carrying on an inquiry on this subject and has issued some information concerning it.

The Board concludes that there has been a decided improvement in the standards of living in this country since 1901. It was learned that in 1918 the wage earners of the United States were spending a larger proportion of their income for clothing and sundries and a smaller proportion for food and shelter than was the case in 1910. The portion spent for fuel and light did not in the seventeen years appreciably change.

The Board states concerning the period of 1918: "It is hardly to be presumed that families deliberately chose to be less well fed and less well housed in 1918 than in 1901, or deliberately chose to spend more for sundries, which included

all kinds of luxuries, at the same time going hungry and poorly housed. The presumption on the other hand is very strong that if they spent relatively more on clothing and on sundries, in 1918 than in 1901, it is because they had more money left over to spend for such things after satisfying their needs for food and shelter."

The higher cost of living since 1910 has been considered in the findings of the Board and has been reckoned in the statistics. The amount of money spent on luxuries has increased with the higher cost of living.

Another evidence of a higher standard of living not taken account of by the National Industrial Conference is the tremendous increase of students in high schools and colleges. This seems to show that the ideals of the country as well as the standard of living are improving.

There has been in the last few years a notable increase in the buying of furniture, pictures and home furnishings generally and there has been generally a heavy demand for the better grades of clothes. Heavier buying along this line certainly can not be classed as an extravagance. It is the natural desire among people to realize some of their ambitions. It is an evidence of a higher standard of living when the people of a nation are striving for better things including higher education, more comfortable homes and suitable dress.

That the world is growing more healthy all the time is shown by recent figures on the question. The records of thirty-seven leading American insurance companies reveal that the year 1921 was the healthiest in the history of both the United States and Canada, and that the death rate in these countries for this year was only 8.24 per thousand.

GOVERNMENTAL INSURANCE

The prediction that government of governmental insurance by former-service men and women would reach the half million mark in Columbia before the year passes out is apparently more than an expression of hope on the part of the coordinator of the vocational training board. Already \$245,000 of that amount has been taken out.

Government insurance is commonly conceded to be the most economical of all policies, and insurance men who make their living by selling protection to others have yet to refuse assistance to any service man who appeals to them in an effort to straighten out his difficulties in the red tape attending any policy.

Whatever adverse criticism may have been made of governmental treatment of men who wore olive drab during 1918 and before, it is only just that such liberality as the government has shown in allowing elapsed policies to be renewed, months after they have been rendered ineffective by failure to make monthly payments which should counteract many charges of neglect.

Opportunity has been provided. Columbia service men and women and three hundred vocational students in the University are taking advantage of the liberality. Uncle Sam has given easier terms than any private concern could ever have done. He has made it possible to regain standing within the protection he affords after a straggler has wandered outside.

RELATIONSHIPS ARE UNIQUE

Double Wedding Results in Queer Tangle of Families.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., (By Mail.)—A double wedding performed here recently resulted in a queer relationship tangle. Charles Osborne married Minerva Osborne, his second cousin. Her brother, McKinley Osborne, married his second cousin, Clara May Osborne, who is the daughter of Charles Osborne. The resulting questions as to relationships are: If Charles Osborne became a brother-in-law of McKinley Osborne, because he married McKinley's sister, Minerva, what becomes of Charles Osborne's relationship as father-in-law to McKinley, arising from McKinley's marriage to Clara's daughter, Clara May Osborne?

Then, if Minerva Osborne became the mother-in-law of Clara May Osborne, when she married Clara May's father, Charles, what becomes of her role of sister-in-law to Clara May, created by the latter's marriage to McKinley Osborne, Minerva's brother?

If McKinley Osborne became the husband of Clara May Osborne, what becomes of his relationship to her of uncle-in-law, created by the marriage of his sister to his wife's father?

Also, if Clara Osborne became the wife of McKinley Osborne, what becomes of her role as daughter-in-law to Minerva Osborne, who is also, her sister-in-law through the marriage of Minerva's brother, McKinley?

If the couples should have children, would the children's parents be their third cousins?

Piccadilly, Famous Promenade of London, Becoming Modern Street

By K. WALTER

LONDON. (By Mail.)—"Good-bye, Piccadilly; farewell, Leicester Square! Nobody ever understood what Piccadilly had to do with it, but the valediction has meaning today. For Piccadilly is passing. London's most famous promenade, the most exclusive shopping resort of man, is being attacked at both ends and in the middle. It will soon be a modern thoroughfare without any more character than Fifth Avenue, a street for all and sundry.

At present, Piccadilly, in all its length from the Circus to the Corner, has only one shop really for women. It has one "draper's," an old-fashioned establishment that has tried to convert itself into a department store with only a couple of stories to do it in. Men's hatters, there are, and men's hosiery and tailors by the dozen; but on this chaste street no brazen hussies in naughty lingerie leer at you with their waxy smiles—at least not from the shop windows.

Piccadilly is so chaste (architecturally) that it has not even a theater, although at the Circus you seem to be in the very center of London's Theaterland. It has not a picture palace, except in the forgotten old sense in which Burlington House, where the Royal Academy pictures hang, is a picture palace. It has not a concert hall. Piccadilly has no shop where one can buy a newspaper or magazine. It has not even a postoffice. Men's clubs, men's clothes, one or two jewelers and a florist, monopolize its dozen or so city blocks, except where the old St. James' Hall has given way to the Piccadilly Hotel and where the colonnaded Ritz supplanted the old world Bath Hotel.

The main attack on Piccadilly is at this end—or rather middle, for it

wanders along several blocks of exclusively club territory before it reaches Hyde Park Corner. Across the street from the Ritz in Devonshire House, one of the few remaining great houses of London. It has been for sale for some time and now it is reported that it has been bought by an American syndicate which is going to build a picture palace there and a hotel to rival the Ritz. Another hotel, for which the site was cleared before the war, is to be completed between Devonshire House and the Corner, in the very center of Western Clubland.

At the Circus end, one of the biggest Zeppelin bombs was dropped, but everything that could be found was put back in its place. Now Time is to shatter what bombs could only shake. The cramped but famous draper's shop, a rendezvous as classical almost as "under the clock" at Charing Cross, is to give way to a modern department store in a great new tall building which may be run up as high as six stories. On the other side of Piccadilly a big, noisy, popular restaurant has been where nothing popular was known before. Matinee girls now gulp their scanty lunch, where gentlemen were wont to take a cut from the joint and a pint of stout. Further down, Gloucester House, once the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, is now a glorified motor showroom, with a big block of flats above.

The Bachelors' Club still stands at the corner of Hamilton Place, but there is something of a newcomer now opposite. This is the Argentine Club, which occupies the mansion built by the Argentine George Herring, is reported to be the accepted rallying place of South American millionaires in London. Other changes are also taking place, contributing their share to the transformation of Piccadilly.

American Words Have A Meaning All Their Own—Chinese Not In It

The people of America, who think themselves cultured and civilized to the highest degree, have a language which is as confusing as that of a citizen of China ordering a five-course dinner in a French cafe with the aid of a guide book. The man who is not a native born American should not be stared at when he throws up his hands in dismay at "Hi, there, old scout. How ya' comin'."

It may be stated as a rule, that all other languages keep to their original forms more closely than the American. A word may have several meanings, but these meanings usually are the same as they were in their oldest sense, in other languages. German in particular. The American language, which is a heterogeneous mass of words from many languages, stops at nothing, disregarding any "oldest sense" of any word.

A few examples—here: the adjective "sad" which came from the German *satt*, satiated, meaning full to repletion. It came to mean heavy, satisfying, as, "sad bread," bread which is heavy.

The original sense of "town" was a farmhouse with a hedge around it. When a girl today remarks that she received "much house" from a young man she does not mean he has purchased a home for her. "Write" meant to scratch on bark or tear. The modern expert penman can hardly be said to scratch. The original meaning of "read" in German was to counsel, advise, or ask. If a man was readless he lacked counsel. Tide re-

tains its original meaning of time, as in Christmas Tide, Easter Tide, but more often it is used in reference to the ocean. "Deer" was a general collective term for animals. Such an expression as "rats and mice and small deer," was common. When one says "presently," "by and by," or "soon," he means any thing but immediately; the old meaning. What is really meant is "futura." One must search elsewhere for the right word if he would have the person of today believe that means instantly.

The bad and easily followed habit of procrastination has led to the change in words. Perhaps the lack of vocabulary has had something to do with it. People have fallen into the habit of using whatever other idea strikes them as most like what they have in mind, when to express some thought for which they do not know the exact word. This process accounts for a very great proportion of the new meanings that words acquire.

The nature of the likeness, perceived or fancied, depends largely upon the person and his conception of the likeness. If the thing is material, the resemblance that helps may be in form or appearance, as the eye of a needle; or in some physical quality, as when the hard kernel of a fruit is called a stone; or in relative position, as when the top and bottom of a page called head and foot. The word "chest" in old English meant merely a box; since the sixteenth century, it has become the name for that part of the body containing the heart.

E. Lansing Ray of Globe-Democrat Praises University of Missouri

E. Lansing Ray of St. Louis is a newspaper man who also finds time for educational activity. He is president, editor and general manager of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri. His appointment to the Board of Curators was made March 3, 1921, and his term will expire January 1, 1927.

Mr. Ray was born in St. Louis August 24, 1864 and has made good in the town of his birth. He is a graduate of Smith Academy. In 1910 he was married to Mary Burkhart of St. Louis. He has been with the Globe-Democrat since 1903 and has been advertising manager, secretary, director, vice-president, and is now president, editor and general manager.

"As a message to the student body," he says, "I would impress upon them what a really wonderful institution it is their privilege to attend. I do not know of any university which offers greater possibilities and a wider range of general study, with the exception of some highly developed technical departments. The

Board of Curators take an active interest and it is their great desire to do all they can to further the greatest development. The spirit of co-operation and push which has always been evinced by the Tigers is a factor that makes for the greatest growth and success. Team work will accomplish wonders."

WHITE HOUSE CLERK RECEIVES TWO CIGARS TO PRESIDENT'S ONE

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)—President Harding is very considerate of White House clerks.

He kept Pat McKenna, the faithful White House attaché, until long after 7 o'clock one night.

"I'm sorry I have kept you so late, Pat," the President said, as he signed the last letter. "Here's a cigar, the only one I had given me today."

"That's all right Mr. President," Pat replied, "but they gave me two cigars today."

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Porto Ricans to Missouri U. S. From St. Louis Times.

Porto Rico is to have additional Missouri influence in her dawning life of political usefulness. Young men and young women of the island are to enter the University of Missouri for the purpose of taking such work as will enable them to aid in the development of Porto Rican industrial interests along the best American lines.

This step is doubtless one answer of E. Mont Reilly to his critics in Porto Rico and here in the United States. He proves the worth of the work he is doing by showing its influence upon budding citizens there; makes clear its recognition by that element of the island population which has Porto Rico's welfare at heart.

American educated Porto Ricans will invariably be supporters of the unwavering purpose of Consul General Reilly to make the island forever an integral part of this country. Foolish politicians in the island who thought they could win their way through appeals to prejudice, ignorance and cupidity will find themselves undone at every point by that class of endeavors which offer Porto Rico the best which the United States possesses in bringing about such complete advancement of their every good concern as shall enable them to deserve a place under the world's greatest government.

It is fitting that the state which sends to Porto Rico so constructive and far-seeing a director of its affairs should make a place in its university training classes for the sons and daughters of the island desirous of learning American ideals and American ways of realizing them. A good Missouriian is Consul General of Porto Rico. Other good Missouriians will lead visiting students from the island into the broad highways of the best development of body, mind and spirit.

THE NEW BOOKS

Vest Pocket Calendar.

Much interesting information is contained in the vest pocket calendar for 1922 published by Barse & Hopkins, New York. Between the pages on which are the monthly calendars, there is a page for "things to remember." Rates of postage, parcel post, foreign postage, a condensed calendar for the year, church memoranda for 1922, legal holidays, weather wisdom, wedding anniversaries, the season, and birthstones, are included in the little book, which measures 3 by 2 inches and is leather bound. Barse & Hopkins, Publishers, New York.

"The Technique of Pageantry."

Practical knowledge of pageantry is given in Dr. Linwood Taft's "The Technique of Pageantry." The book is espe-

cially valuable for community leaders. The organization of a community pageant committee is carefully described, and the technique of the book, music, and pointers about the cast, rehearsals, and the performance given. The second part of the book gives two different kinds of pageants, one a Thanksgiving pageant and the other a historical festival. Sample programs and newspaper notices are included also.

"The pageant does not aim at dramatic perfection," says Dr. Taft. "The spontaneous and the community aspects are the vital ones in pageantry." The author is director of pageantry of the Drama League of America and is a nationally known authority on community drama. During the war he was pageant director for the Missouri Council of Defense. He has directed twenty-five pageants, among them the Centennial Pageant at Savannah, Ga., the Pilgrim Pageant at Brockton, Mass., and The Progress of Liberty, at Jefferson City, Mo.

(A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1921; 168 pages.)

DISORDER MARKS ELECTION

Mounted Police Are Used to Quell Factional Outbreaks.

By MILES W. VAUGHN
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
RIO DE JANEIRO (By Mail.)—Although the presidential elections will not be held until March 1, next year, excitement throughout the country already is intense and numerous disorders have occurred.

So far the disturbances have been confined largely to the capital, where supporters of Dr. Nilo Pecania, the opposition candidate, have attacked a number of newspaper offices and indulged in disorderly street demonstrations.

For three days the famous Avenida Rio Branco has had a military aspect. Mounted federal police are patrolling the entire business section and big motor patrol wagons, filled with military police, fully armed, stand at strategic street corners ready to rush to the scene of any outbreak.

Lives of newspaper editors supporting the government candidate, Dr. Arthur Bernardes, now president of Minas Geraes, have been full of excitement. Yesterday afternoon thousands of "Nilistas" gathered in front of the office of one small afternoon journal and indulged in a noisy demonstration which resulted in numerous cavalry charges to clear the streets. A number of leaders were arrested.

The press campaign has been particularly bitter, the rival candidates being charged with everything from burglary and bribery to inciting murder.

At present there seems to be a strong opinion among the more conservative journals that neither of the candidates now in the field will be elected.

Fresh oysters, select. Fine for frying and oyster stew.—Hetzler's—Adv

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Horlick's Malted Milk
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Avoid Imitations
and Substitutes
For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children | Rich in malted milk extract in Powder
The Original Food-Definite For All Ages | No Cooking — No Tablets — Digestible

LECTURE ON DANTE
BY
Dr. James J. Walsh
Medical Director of Fordham University School of Sociology and Professor of Physiological Psychology, Cathedral College, New York City
UNIVERSITY AUDITORIUM
JANUARY 2 7:30 P. M.
Admission Free
The Public is Invited

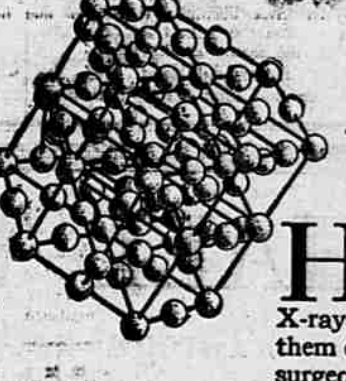


Do You Like Pancakes for Breakfast?

Crisp, hot cakes served with butter and maple syrup and steaming hot coffee with cream—an ideal breakfast to begin the day on.

Just 16 cents

THE COMMONS



Who Was Moseley?

He was a young Oxford man, only twenty-seven when he was killed at Gallipoli. Up to his time, man had never seen the inside of an atom. He turned the X-rays on matter—not figuratively but literally—and made them disclose the skeleton of an atom just as certainly as a surgeon makes them reveal the positions of the bones of the body. Moseley proved that all atoms are built up of the same kind of matter. He saw, too, just why an atom of copper is different from an atom of gold.

Atoms are built up of electrons. Each atom consists of a nucleus, a kind of sun, with a certain number of electrons grouped about it, like planets. Moseley actually counted the number of electrons of all the metals from aluminum to gold.

When you discover what gold is made of or a new fact about electricity, you open up new possibilities for the use of gold or electricity. For that reason the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are as much concerned with the "how" of things—atoms and electrons, for instance—as they are with mere applications of the electric current.

Hence Moseley's work has been continued in the Research Laboratories, with the result that more has been learned about matter. How does water freeze? What is lead? Why are lead, iron, gold and tungsten malleable? Such questions can be answered more definitely now than ten years ago. And because they can be answered it is possible to make more rapid progress in illumination, in X-ray photography, in wireless telegraphy, and in electrical engineering as a whole.

There would have been no coal-tar industry without the vast amount of research conducted in organic chemistry, and no electro-chemical industry without such work as Sir Humphrey Davy's purely scientific study of an electric current's effect on caustic potash and caustic soda. Sooner or later research in pure science always enriches the world with discoveries that can be practically applied. For these reasons the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company devote so much time to the study of purely scientific problems.

General Electric Company
General Office Schenectady, N.Y.

B. Y. P. U. WATCH PARTY
Saturday Night,
8:30 p. m. to 12:01 a. m.
at the Baptist Church
All Baptist Young People Cordially Invited